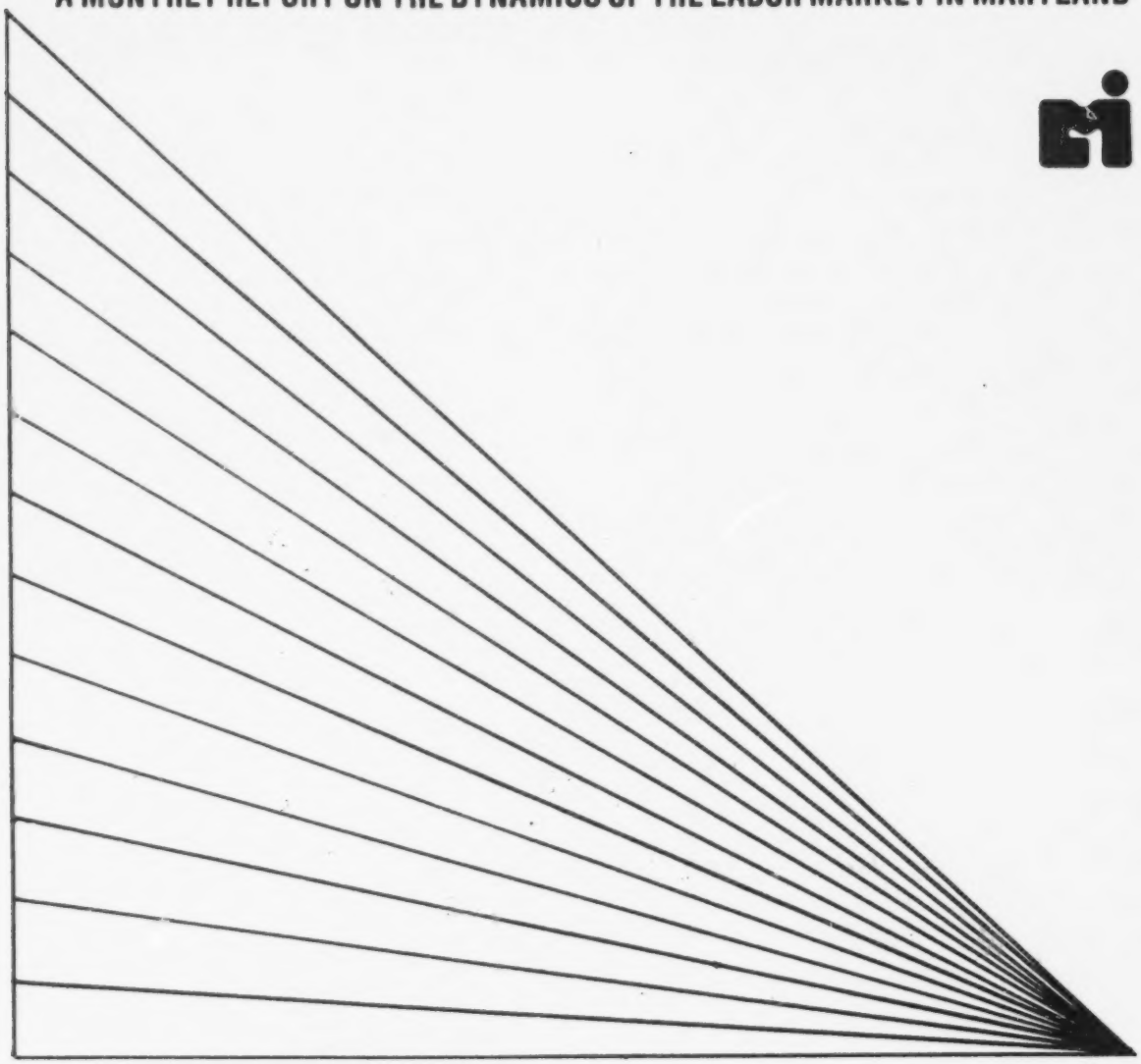
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1982

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Secretary

DHR
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MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JULY, 1982

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate scored an unusually large drop from June to July, falling from 9.0 percent to 8.6 percent of the civilian labor force. Normaily, the rate remains steady. Even though the July rate is the highest for that month on record (back to 1970), it is lower than January's record-breaking rate of 9.8 percent. After falling from January to May, the unemployment rate edged up in June. Now it has returned to the rates experienced in April and May. For the 5th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than the nation's rate (not seasonally adjusted), and the gap has been widening. The U.S. rate for July remained at its June level of 9.8 percent.

For the 29th consecutive month, the state's unemployment rate and volume both were higher than the corresponding month a year ago. In July, 1981, the unemployment rate amounted to only 7.2 percent and the unemployment volume was lower by an estimated 35,327 persons. After nine consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, July's employment exceeded last July's by 4,695 persons but still was lower than July, 1980 by 16,399. Even though this July's labor force was higher than last July's by 40,022 persons, 88 percent of the increase was in unemployment. Trends last July were opposite to those of this July. A year ago, employment declined while unemployment rose. This July, employment advanced from June by an estimated 6,457 persons while unemployment decreased by 8,445. The labor force's monthly loss last July of 7,256 persons was more substantial than this July's loss of 1,988, both caused by discouraged job-seekers leaving the labor market.

The bulk of July's decrease in unemployment volume can be attributed to discouraged job-seekers leaving the labor market, particularly the summer workers. However, unemployed persons exhausting their unemployment insurance benefits are continuing to increase. Persons receiving unemployment benefits stayed close to their June levels. July's increase in employment marked the sixth consecutive advance, with employment increasing by an estimated 96,027 persons between January and July. This July's layoffs were less extensive than last July in manufacturing, retail trade, services, and local government. Seasonal hiring was more extensive this July in construction and federal government. On the negative side, layoffs were more sizable this July in transportation and in state government. Manufacturing employment showed its largest monthly drop since January. Less business, unpaid vacations, and temporary shutdowns were noted in many manufacturing industries, particularly stone/clay/glass products, miscellaneous manufacturing, food processing, and apparel/textiles.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate fell from 10.5 percent in June to 10.0 percent in July. The area's unemployment declined substantially by an estimated 6,264 persons, as unemployed summer workers gave up their job search. Persons receiving unemployment benefits also declined somewhat, while persons exhausting their benefits increased. Employment remained close to its June level, even though it rose statewide.

The state's trends were followed with lower employment in transportation, retail trade, and manufacturing. The most sizable reductions in manufacturing were noted in stone/clay/glass products, apparel/textiles, and rubber/plastics. Unlike the state, a larger decline was noted in services and little hiring was observed in construction. While hiring in federal government balanced layoffs in state/local government statewide, the area's government was boosted by summer hiring in both federal and local government. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dropped from 12.5 percent in June to 11.8 percent in July. Harford County's rate increased considerably from 8.9 percent to 10.0 percent, with layoffs in manufacturing.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area dipped from 5.7 percent in June to 5.4 percent in July. The labor force maintained its June level, as unemployment decreased and employment increased. Seasonal hiring was concentrated in construction and federal government. Meanwhile, trade employment subsided, and summer layoffs by county boards of education outnumbered hiring by city and county governments.

A sizable increase was noted in Western Maryland's unemployment rate, as it went from 12.7 percent in June to 13.4 percent in July. Allegany and Washington counties took the brunt of that increase. Allegany County's rate rose from 13.0 percent to 14.0 percent, while Washington County's advanced from 13.3 percent to 14.4 percent. Manufacturing firms showed particular weakness, concentrated in leather/leather products, furniture/fixtures, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing. The area's service jobs declined somewhat, and layoffs in public education outnumbered summer hiring by city and county governments.

Of the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates declined from June in 8 and rose in 3. The area showed declines in manufacturing employment, particularly in food processing and chemicals. Trade, services, and construction continued their summer hiring. Transportation subsided somewhat, and summer layoffs by county boards of education outnumbered summer hiring by city and county governments. Wicomico County exhibited the only sizable increase in unemployment, caused by layoffs in manufacturing. Seasonal influences produced notable decreases in the unemployment rates of Calvert, St. Mary's, Caroline, Cecil, Queen Anne's, and Worcester counties. Recalls at Delaware's automotive plants caused Cecil County's rate to drop from 13.4 percent to 10.2 percent. The state's lowest unemployment rate for July of 4.5 percent was for Montgomery County and the highest of 16.2 percent was for Garrett County.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Declining 32,400 below last July's estimates, Maryland's total non-agricultural payroll employment registered 1,688,400 in July, marking the 10th consecutive month of employment lower than the corresponding month of the previous year. In June, the gap was an even greater 38,200 jobs. Between June and July, a loss of 8,800 occurred, a monthly reduction much less severe than the 14,600 drop reported last July. Compared with last July, layoffs were less extensive in manufacturing, retail trade, services, and local government. Federal government and construction experienced more

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

extensive hiring this July. Negatively, transportation and state government suffered from more sizable layoffs this July. The drop from June and July came after five months of rising employment, with jobs increasing by 45,500 from January to June.

Manufacturing industries, hampered by layoffs due to weak business conditions and unpaid vacations, reported 209,700 jobs in July, lower by 20,800 than last July's job count for the 31st consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago. Losses from June, at 6,100, were less extensive this July than the 5,000 drop last July, due to current sizable hiring in two major industry groups. July's greatest reduction was in stone/clay/glass, where longterm weak business and unpaid vacations reduced jobs by 1,200. Chemicals/allied products lost 1,100 due to less business. Permanent and temporary shutdowns in miscellaneous manufacturing took 1,000 from this industry. The 900 seasonal drop in apparel/textiles is comparable to last July's decline. Layoffs took 800 workers from food/kindred products, mainly in meat products (-500) and preserved fruits/vegetables (-300). Less extensive losses were reported in furniture/fixtures (-500), rubber/plastics (-700), leather/leather products (-300). Transportation equipment, instruments, and paper/allied products each reported a small reduction of 200 jobs. Primary metals gained 500 with more business in blast furnace/basic steel products. Hiring outnumbered layoffs in nonelectric machinery, increasing jobs by 600 after a decline of 1,600 in June.

Nonmanufacturing registered 1,478,700 in July, losing 2,700 from June and falling 11,600 below last July's employment. The decline in July ended a four-month trend of rising employment, with 47,100 jobs gained from February to June. Construction, expanded by seasonal hiring and more business especially in special trades contractors, gained 1,900 jobs from June. Since February, this industry has increased by 10,600, exceeding the growth for that time period in 1981 by 2,000 jobs. Monthly gains in July were 1,200 above gains from June last year. Still, construction employment falls below the year-ago level for the 29th month, lower in July by 14,700 jobs. Finance/insurance/real estate reported increased employment by 400 jobs in July. A severe drop of 2,700 was noted in transportation except railroads due to seasonal layoffs of school bus drivers and layoffs in water transportation services. A net loss of 2,000 jobs occurred in trade, when a 3,000 decline in retail trade was moderated by a 1,000 seasonal gain in wholesale trade. The loss from June was a greater 3,500 last July. The decline from June comes after four months of increased employment in trade, with jobs up 15,100 from February to June. In services/mining, continued seasonal hiring in hotels/lodging places was greatly outweighed by extensive seasonal layoffs in education services and social services, for a net reduction of 400 jobs. A more substantial decline from June of 3,200 was noted last July. The drop in July breaks five consecutive months of rising employment in services, with a gain of 18,300 from January to June. In government, an estimated 1,800 seasonal increase in federal government was offset by a 1,000 loss in state government and an 800 loss in local government, as public elementary/secondary schools and public universities/colleges continued seasonal layoffs. Total government is 7,300 below last July's estimates (mostly in local government), marking the 18th consecutive month of lower employment than a year ago.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total nonagricultural employment inched down by 8,400 from June, registering 941,900 and falling 16,900 below year-ago levels. Manufacturing was reduced by 3,700 over the month and dropped 14,800 from last July. Nonmanufacturing lost 4,700 from June and receded 2,100 below last July.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries averaged weekly earnings of $344.18 in July, an increase of $2.70 above the average weekly pay reported in June. An influence on the increased wages was the layoff of lower paid employees due to shutdowns, unpaid vacations, and poor business conditions. Reduced by 0.6 hour, average weekly hours registered 39.2. Hourly wages averaged $8.78, increasing 20 cents over hourly earnings in June. Industries reporting higher hourly earnings were furniture/fixtures, primary metals, electric/electronic equipment, transportation equipment, instruments, miscellaneous manufacturing, food/kindred products, apparel/textiles, printing/publishing, chemicals/ allied products, and rubber/plastics. Wage increases were noted in food/ kindred products and miscellaneous manufacturing. Lower hourly earnings were seen only in lumber/wood products, with several incidents of less overtime and temporary shutdown. Shorter workweeks especially were noted in furniture/fixtures and apparel/textiles. Production workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area earned average weekly pay of $368.80, topping June wages by $1.52. The workweek, at 40.0 hours, was 0.9 below that reported in June. At $9.22, average hourly earnings rose 24 cents above those for June. From last July, average weekly earnings rose by 4.4 percent in the Metro Area, while statewide weekly wages increased at a substantially lower pace of 2.3 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for July, 1982 were down 6.3 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers from the primary metals, non-electrical equipment, and rubber products industries. Continued claims decreased 15.1 percent, the number of weeks compensated declined 8.1 percent, and the amount of payments was down 8.9 percent. The average weekly check amount declined slightly to $112.51.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were up 17.3 percent and continued claims were down 28.8 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen program, initial claims were up 20.7 percent and continued claims were down 31.6 percent.

Initial claims for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area declined by 12.1 percent, continued claims by 15.6 percent, weeks compensated by 8.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 10.9 percent. The average weekly benefit amount decreased slightly to $114.29.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Consumer Price Index for all items registered 292.2 for July, an increase of a mere 0.6 percent since June and only 6.5 percent above July, 1981. The monthly gain for July is only half the inflation rate for June. The index for food and beverages, inching up a miniscule 0.2 percent from June and 4.4 percent since last July, stood at 280.8, indicating a stabilization in food costs. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items was 286.1, up 0.9 percent over two months and up 5.0 percent from last July. The area's index for food and beverages, at 277.0, was higher than May by 1.2 percent and than last July by 4.4 percent.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Occupational Wage Information

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland--3rd Quarter 1981

Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised data for the areas and counties for 1978 and 1979

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

JULY 1982

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	July	June**	July	June**	July	June**	July	June**	July '81
MARYLAND	2,226,841	2,228,829	2,034,873	2,028,416	191,968	200,413	8.6	9.0	7.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,108,737	1,114,871	997,732	997,602	111,005	117,269	10.0	10.5	8.2
BALTIMORE CITY	409,288	412,407	361,077	361,030	48,211	51,377	11.8	12.5	10.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	183,882	184,933	170,161	170,139	13,721	14,794	7.5	8.0	6.1
BALTIMORE*	335,547	338,406	300,884	300,844	34,663	37,562	10.3	11.1	7.9
CARROLL	48,185	48,152	44,221	44,215	3,964	3,937	8.2	8.2	6.3
HARFORD	74,417	73,528	66,972	66,963	7,445	6,565	10.0	8.9	6.1
HOWARD	57,418	57,446	54,417	54,410	3,001	3,036	5.2	5.3	4.1
D. C. AREA	785,489	785,533	742,993	740,874	42,496	44,659	5.4	5.7	4.7
CHARLES	43,113	43,029	41,047	40,930	2,066	2,099	4.8	4.9	4.3
MONTGOMERY*	342,179	341,983	326,707	325,775	15,472	16,208	4.5	4.7	4.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	400,195	400,521	375,239	374,169	24,956	26,352	6.2	6.6	5.3
WESTERN MARYLAND	148,264	147,370	128,406	128,713	19,858	18,657	13.4	12.7	9.5
ALLEGANY	35,121	34,972	30,218	30,435	4,903	4,537	14.0	13.0	11.5
FREDERICK*	46,236	46,188	41,157	41,267	5,079	4,921	11.0	10.7	7.0
GARRETT	12,502	11,922	10,479	9,965	2,023	1,957	16.2	16.4	13.0
WASHINGTON	54,405	54,288	46,552	47,046	7,853	7,242	14.4	13.3	9.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	12,732	11,738	10,949	9,895	1,783	1,843	14.0	15.7	12.0
ST. MARY'S	19,767	19,364	17,956	17,389	1,811	1,975	9.2	10.2	10.0
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,327	8,865	7,452	7,822	875	1,043	10.5	11.8	10.5
CECIL	30,713	31,318	27,581	27,135	3,132	4,183	10.2	13.4	8.6
DORCHESTER	16,573	16,355	14,293	14,231	2,280	2,124	13.8	13.0	12.9
KENT	8,401	8,598	7,563	7,664	838	934	10.0	10.9	14.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,697	10,500	9,731	9,355	966	1,145	9.0	10.9	9.3
SOMERSET	7,933	7,811	6,737	6,649	1,196	1,162	15.1	14.9	15.4
TALBOT	16,084	15,941	15,287	15,075	797	866	5.0	5.4	4.9
WICOMICO	31,087	30,493	27,525	27,512	3,562	2,981	11.5	9.8	10.2
WORCESTER	22,036	20,073	20,669	18,500	1,367	1,573	6.2	7.8	6.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	102,028	101,182	87,249	87,446	14,779	13,736	14.5	13.6	10.7
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	773,190	776,465	696,848	696,758	76,342	79,707	9.9	10.3	8.4
BALANCE OF STATE*	227,463	224,085	206,790	202,157	20,673	21,928	9.1	9.8	8.6
UNITED STATES[2]	112,526,000	111,569,000	101,490,000	100,683,000	11,036,000	10,886,000	9.8	9.8	7.3

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

JULY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1688.4	1697.2	1720.8	941.9	950.3	958.8
Manufacturing	209.7	215.8	230.5	137.7	141.4	152.5
Durable Goods	113.7	115.8	129.6	81.1	82.4	93.7
Lumber and wood products	3.2	3.3	3.7	1.4	1.4	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.1
Household furniture	0.9	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	6.6	7.8	9.3	4.1	5.7	6.8
Primary metal industries	23.7	23.2	29.1	22.1	21.6	27.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	15.8	15.2	20.6	15.7	15.0	20.4
Fabricated metal products	9.5	9.6	10.5	7.0	7.2	7.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.3
Fabricated struc. metal products	5.1	5.1	5.3	3.8	3.7	3.7
Machinery, except electrical	16.5	15.9	18.6	10.0	9.3	11.0
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.5	1.5	1.7	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	33.7	33.6	33.1	24.4	24.2	24.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.2	3.2	3.3	*	*	*
Communication equipment	24.0	23.8	22.3	18.2	18.1	16.9
Electronic components and accessories	1.4	1.6	1.6	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.7	13.9	16.5	7.8	8.0	10.5
Ship and boat building and repair	3.9	4.2	6.6	2.9	3.1	5.4
Instruments and related products	2.4	2.6	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.5	2.5	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.6
Nondurable Goods	96.0	100.0	100.9	56.6	59.0	58.8
Food and kindred products	25.5	26.3	25.6	12.4	12.9	12.8
Meat products	6.1	6.6	5.7	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.1	3.4	3.2	*	*	*
Bakery products	*	*	*	1.6	1.6	1.6
Beverages	4.7	4.7	5.1	3.0	3.0	3.3
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.2	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.4	14.3	14.1	8.0	8.7	7.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.3	2.2	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.7	3.0	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.0	9.2	9.4	6.9	7.1	7.3
Printing and publishing	22.5	22.6	23.0	12.4	12.5	12.7
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	6.2	*	*	*
Books	2.6	2.6	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.7	13.8	14.8	9.9	10.0	11.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.6	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.4	10.1	10.1	5.4	6.2	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.3	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.7	1.8	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY 1982
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
nmanufacturing	1478.7	1481.4	1490.3	804.2	808.9	806.3
Construction	85.5	83.6	100.2	38.2	37.9	47.6
Transportation and public utilities	82.8	85.4	85.5	54.6	56.4	57.5
Railroad transportation	8.9	9.0	9.8	6.5	6.4	7.0
Transportation, except railroads	37.3	40.0	39.1	23.1	25.2	25.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	36.6	36.4	36.6	25.0	24.8	24.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	22.6	22.5	22.8	15.7	15.6	15.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	14.0	13.9	13.8	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	411.6	413.6	407.0	228.6	230.4	222.0
Wholesale trade	93.4	92.4	90.1	57.5	57.1	55.6
Retail trade	318.2	321.2	316.9	171.1	173.3	166.4
General merchandise stores	43.4	44.0	41.9	18.1	18.5	19.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	96.3	95.9	94.9	59.5	59.4	58.4
Banking	25.1	24.9	24.5	14.9	14.7	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	12.8	12.6	12.3	8.4	8.3	8.0
Insurance carriers	20.8	20.9	20.8	15.9	16.1	15.9
Services and mining	387.6	388.0	380.5	200.5	205.0	197.6
Private hospitals	57.0	56.9	55.1	37.6	37.5	36.1
Educational services	24.5	25.0	21.0	15.2	17.7	14.7
Engineering and architectural services	22.1	22.0	22.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Total government	414.9	414.9	422.2	222.8	219.8	223.2
Total federal government	138.2	136.4	137.1	55.6	54.8	54.7
Total state and local government	276.7	278.5	285.1	167.2	165.0	168.5
Total state government	36.9	87.9	87.6	65.0	65.2	64.0
Total local government	189.8	190.6	197.5	102.2	99.8	104.5

'he count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked o the first quarter of 1981.

ncludes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

stimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

JULY 1982

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Manufacturing	$344.18	$341.48	$336.31	39.2	39.8	39.8	$ 8.78	$ 8.58	$ 8.45
DURABLE GOODS	390.40	388.54	377.74	40.0	40.6	40.1	9.76	9.57	9.42
Lumber and wood products	247.56	262.58	228.98	38.5	38.9	38.1	6.43	6.75	6.01
Furniture and fixtures	241.35	267.15	232.00	39.5	44.6	40.0	6.11	5.99	5.80
Stone, clay and glass products	366.63	374.50	355.45	41.9	42.8	40.3	8.75	8.75	8.82
Primary metal industries	498.81	501.34	486.33	39.0	39.6	39.7	12.79	12.66	12.25
Fabricated metal products	368.26	365.51	370.35	41.8	41.3	41.8	8.81	8.85	8.86
Machinery except electrical	363.92	366.92	356.57	39.6	40.1	39.4	9.19	9.15	9.05
Electric and electronic equipment	324.72	325.26	304.09	41.0	41.7	40.6	7.92	7.80	7.49
Transportation equipment	447.70	445.66	418.77	39.1	39.3	40.5	11.45	11.34	10.34
Instruments and related products	290.03	282.75	243.66	39.3	39.0	38.8	7.38	7.25	6.28
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	246.94	225.72	226.34	37.7	38.0	39.5	6.55	5.94	5.73
NONDURABLE GOODS	292.61	292.47	282.89	38.3	39.1	39.4	7.64	7.48	7.18
Food and kindred products	281.56	276.11	270.86	39.6	39.5	39.6	7.11	6.99	6.84
Apparel and other textile products	184.24	198.69	196.50	32.9	35.8	37.5	5.60	5.55	5.24
Paper and allied products	296.38	304.20	277.15	40.6	41.5	38.6	7.30	7.33	7.18
Printing and publishing	352.08	345.38	332.14	37.1	37.5	37.7	9.49	9.21	8.81
Chemicals and allied products	385.43	378.90	350.28	40.7	41.5	41.9	9.47	9.13	8.36
Rubber and misc. plastic products	304.03	303.88	295.54	40.7	41.4	42.1	7.47	7.34	7.02
Leather and leather products	176.44	178.42	189.29	37.7	37.8	39.6	4.68	4.72	4.78

Covers an estimated 137,700 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
MANUFACTURING	$368.80	$367.28	$353.28	40.0	40.9	40.1	$ 9.22	$ 8.98	$ 8.81
DURABLE GOODS	411.87	411.18	391.72	40.3	41.2	40.3	10.22	9.98	9.72
Stone, clay and glass products	388.33	403.99	357.86	43.1	44.2	42.2	9.01	9.14	8.48
Primary metal industries	504.22	503.79	487.91	39.3	39.7	39.7	12.83	12.69	12.29
Fabricated metal products	378.59	382.39	341.90	42.3	42.3	40.8	8.95	9.04	8.38
Machinery except electrical	328.87	319.20	304.19	38.6	39.8	38.8	8.52	8.02	7.84
Electric and electronic equipment	353.19	353.07	320.40	42.4	42.9	40.1	8.33	8.23	7.99
Transportation equipment	477.56	471.63	423.39	38.7	38.5	40.4	12.34	12.25	10.48
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	213.74	224.84	250.74	38.1	38.5	39.8	5.61	5.84	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	309.28	308.61	290.07	39.6	40.5	39.9	7.81	7.62	7.27
Food and kindred products	349.44	341.55	321.40	41.6	41.4	41.1	8.40	8.25	7.82
Apparel and other textile products	197.28	209.21	211.32	32.5	35.4	36.0	6.07	5.91	5.87
Paper and allied products	267.76	271.79	227.57	42.3	42.6	38.9	6.33	6.38	5.85
Printing and publishing	330.99	329.12	313.30	36.9	37.7	36.6	8.97	8.73	8.56
Chemicals and allied products	432.55	445.44	395.23	42.2	43.5	43.1	10.25	10.24	9.17
Rubber and misc. plastic products	271.30	269.45	236.65	43.2	44.1	44.4	6.28	6.11	5.33

Covers an estimated 86,400 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JULY 1982

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Total Initial Claims	31,270	33,372	27,772	18,000	20,487	16,916
Total Continued Claims	227,312	267,869	165,780	144,914	171,762	100,055
Total Weeks Compensated	222,370	241,992	165,367	135,241	147,919	99,760
Total Amount of Payments	$25,017,909	$27,470,899	$16,191,997	$15,457,031	$17,343,017	$9,879,474
Average Weekly Payment	$112.51	$113.52	$97.37	$114.29	$117.25	$98.31

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	318	271	381
Total continued claims	2,240	3,145	2,786
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	227	188	370
Total Continued claims	539	788	2,643

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JULY 1982

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	526.0	528.1	532.8
Manufacturing*	24.6	24.6	24.1
Printing and publishing	6.1	6.0	6.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	6.5	6.4	6.0
Nonmanufacturing	501.4	503.5	508.7
Construction	32.1	31.0	38.1
Transportation and public utilities*	14.5	14.7	13.7
Trucking and warehousing	6.6	6.6	6.1
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	5.8	5.8	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade*	135.6	136.5	133.1
General merchandise stores	16.8	16.9	16.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.5	29.5	28.8
Banking	6.6	6.6	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.6	3.6	3.5
Services and mining	139.4	139.5	138.3
Total government	150.3	152.3	156.7
Total federal government	73.0	71.8	73.8
Total state and local government	77.3	80.5	82.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]

Major Industry Grouping	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	119.2	118.2	117.8
Manufacturing	23.6	24.4	23.8
Food & kindred products*	8.8	9.3	8.4
Meat products	4.4	4.6	3.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.2	2.4	2.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.7
Lumber & wood products	0.9	1.0	1.1
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.0	2.0
Fabricated metal products	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing	8.2	8.5	8.4
Nonmanufacturing	95.6	93.8	94.0
Construction	7.9	7.6	7.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.8	6.8
Communication & public utilities	2.8	2.9	2.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.3	30.0	30.6
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.2	2.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	4.2
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	23.9	22.6	23.2
Health services	7.5	7.6	7.5
Total government	21.8	22.7	21.3
Total federal government	4.8	4.7	4.7
Total state & local government	17.0	18.0	16.6

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	106.4	108.3	112.6
Manufacturing	24.2	25.5	28.4
Apparel & other textile products	2 9	3.0	3.1
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.0	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	0.6	0.6	1.0
Other manufacturing	17.8	18.8	21.2
Nonmanufacturing	82.2	82.8	84.2
Construction	7.1	7.0	7.2
Transportation & public utilities	6.9	6.8	7.5
Railroad transportation	2.2	2.1	2.4
Transportation exc. railroads	2.0	2.0	2.3
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade	24.4	24.3	24.6
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.8	5.0
Retail trade*	19.5	19.5	19.6
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.2	3.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.7	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services & mining*	21.9	22.2	21.3
Health services	8.6	8.7	8.5
Total government	18.2	18.8	20.1
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	15.1	15.7	17.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1981. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

JULY 1982

Major Industry Grouping	JULY 1982	JUNE 1982	JULY 1981
Total Nonagricultural Employment	437.7	439.7	451.9
Manufacturing	56.4	58.6	62.0
Durable Goods*	24.8	25.6	29.4
Stone, clay & glass products	1.7	3.1	3.8
Primary metal industries	7.5	7.3	8.2
Fabricated metal products*	3.1	3.2	3.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.3	1.3	1.4
Machinery, except electrical	4.1	3.2	4.5
Transportation equipment	4.7	4.5	5.3
Misc. mfg.	0.6	1.1	1.0
Nondurable Goods*	31.6	33.0	32.6
Food & kindred products*	8.0	8.3	8.3
Beverages	1.6	1.6	1.6
Apparel & other textile products*	4.2	4.9	3.8
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.9	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.3	2.4	2.4
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.4	1.5	1.5
Printing & publishing*	7.9	8.0	8.5
Commercial printing	2.7	2.8	2.8
Chemicals & allied products*	6.4	6.6	6.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.1	2.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nonmanufacturing	381.3	381.1	389.9
Construction	14.5	14.4	17.6
Transportation & public util.*	38.2	39.4	39.4
Railroad transportation	4.0	4.0	4.3
Transp. except railroad*	13.5	14.9	14.7
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.9	6.5
Water transportation	5.0	6.0	5.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	96.6	97.6	97.2
General merchandise stores	5.1	5.1	6.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.7	39.6	39.0
Banking	11.7	11.6	11.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.4	5.2
Insurance carriers	10.9	11.1	10.9
Service & mining*	105.5	107.5	104.7
Health services	35.5	35.5	34.4
Educational services	11.4	12.5	12.1
Misc. services	4.2	4.2	4.2
Total government	86.8	82.6	92.0
Total federal government	13.2	13.1	13.5
Total state & local government	73.6	69.5	78.5
Total state government	34.7	34.4	33.6
Total local government	38.9	35.1	44.9

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1981.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

Females and Production Workers[1]
Estimated Nonagricultural Payroll Employment[2] by Industry--by Place of Employment
(in thousands)
State of Maryland

APRIL-JUNE, 1982

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	6/82	5/82	4/82	6/82	5/82	4/82	6/82	5/82	4/82
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1697.2	1690.4	1683.0	748.0	744.8	742.5	--	--	--
Manufacturing	215.8	215.0	216.1	68.2	67.4	67.2	143.0	142.5	143.6
Durable Goods	115.8	116.5	118.0	27.8	27.5	27.7	74.0	74.8	76.5
Lumber & wood products	3.3	3.2	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.4	2.6
Furniture & fixtures	3.4	3.0	2.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	2.5	2.4	2.2
Stone, clay & glass prod.	7.8	7.9	7.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.2	6.2	6.0
Primary metal industries	23.2	23.1	24.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	17.7	17.5	19.2
Fabricated metal products	9.6	9.5	9.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	6.9	6.8	6.9
Machinery except electrical	15.9	17.5	17.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	10.5	12.0	11.6
Electric & electronic equip.	33.6	33.4	33.3	13.3	13.2	13.3	14.9	14.7	14.7
Transportation equip.	13.9	13.9	14.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	9.1	9.2	9.7
Instruments & misc. mfg.	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.7	3.6	3.6
Nondurable Goods	100.0	98.5	98.1	40.4	39.9	39.5	69.0	67.7	67.1
Food & kindred products	26.3	25.4	24.8	8.8	8.3	7.9	16.9	16.1	15.3
Textile mill products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Apparel & other textile prod.	14.3	14.4	14.5	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5
Paper & allied products	9.2	9.0	9.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	7.2	7.0	7.0
Printing & publishing	22.6	22.6	22.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	13.5	13.5	13.5
Chemicals & allied products	13.8	13.7	13.6	3.3	3.4	3.3	8.7	8.6	8.6
Petroleum & coal products	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rubber & misc. plastic prod.	10.1	9.7	10.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	7.4	7.1	7.3
Leather & leather products	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Nonmanufacturing	1481.4	1475.4	1466.9	679.8	677.4	675.3	--	--	--
Contract construction	83.6	82.1	80.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	85.4	84.4	85.0	22.4	22.2	22.2	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	40.0	39.1	40.0	6.3	6.2	6.2	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	36.4	36.2	36.2	13.7	13.6	13.6	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	413.6	412.2	408.0	182.1	180.6	178.9	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	92.4	92.9	92.5	24.7	24.7	24.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	321.3	319.3	315.5	157.4	155.9	154.4	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	44.0	43.8	43.7	31.9	31.8	31.8	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	95.9	94.3	93.4	55.6	54.8	54.6	--	--	--
Services & mining	388.0	384.6	382.0	216.0	214.1	213.4	--	--	--
Total government	414.9	417.8	418.3	196.5	198.7	199.1	--	--	--
Total federal government	136.4	134.6	133.9	61.6	60.9	60.8	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	278.5	283.2	284.4	134.9	137.8	138.3	--	--	--

[1]Production Workers: include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2]The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 4,000 employers.